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QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Letter dated 9 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva requests that the attached document*, aide mémoire of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, be circulated as an official document at the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, under agenda item 10.

(signed) Mr. Miroslav MILOŠEVIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* The attachment is circulated as received in the language of submission only.

GE.98-10942

AIDE MEMOIRE ON KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia have been defined in their Constitutions as states of equal citizens. The rights of the members of national minorities in the FRY have been guaranteed and are in accordance with the international documents in the field, such as: the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe on the protection of national minorities which has been accepted and honoured by the governments of Serbia and of the FRY.

The problem of Kosovo and Metohija arises from the fact that many of these rights are not exercised as well as from the fact that the obligations of the members of the national minorities under Articles 20 and 21 of the Council of Europe Convention implying loyalty of these members to the state in which they live, have not been complied with.

The reason for such a behaviour of part of the members of the Albanian national minority are to be looked in the fear caused by threats and blackmail by the leaders of separatism and terrorism. This has been proved beyond any doubt by the fact that more than a half of the terrorist victims in Kosovo and Metohija were the members of the Albanian ethnic community. Their only "sin" was that they had been loyal to Serbia as their own state.

The governments of the FRY and the Republic of Serbia cannot be responsible for the non-exercise of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws.

The separatist leadership has publicly proclaimed secession of Kosovo as its goal. They have thus ignored the positions of all major international factors that separatism cannot enjoy support, that the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Serbia and of the FRY must be respected. That leadership rejects dialogue for finding a solution to the specific problems within Serbia - they stand by the position "all or nothing"! While the region of the former Yugoslavia is stabilizing owing to an enormous contribution made also by the FRY and as the implementation of the Dayton/Paris Agreement moves forward, the separatist leadership aided by some foreign circles is doing all it can to create an atmosphere of tension and instability. It is on this basis that demands are made to put pressure on the FRY and to internationalize the issue. In these circumstances a certain number of extremist leaders have elected terrorism as a means achieving their aims while the others have not disassociated themselves in that respect.

In peace and harmony: In its policy the government of Serbia makes a clear distinction between the overwhelming majority of the members of the Albanian ethnic community who live and work normally and who want to exercise their legitimate rights in peace and harmony with the other citizens of Serbia

and deceiving but actually offering backwardness, uncertainty and poverty, on the other.

Terrorism: In the period from 1991 to 5 March 1998, 200 terrorist attacks have been launched (in 1996 - 31 attacks, in 1997 - 55 attacks and in 1998 -86 attacks). In the period since 1994, Albanian terrorists have attacked members of the Albanian ethnic community. In 1996 they killed four police officers, in 1997 one, and in 1998 five police officers. Also, in 1996 six civilians were killed, in 1997 - ten, and in 1998 eight of them.

On 28 February 1998, four police officers were ambushed and killed; in the defensive operation, 16 terrorists were shot to death and 9 of them were imprisoned and taken into custody.

On 5 March 1998, in the village of Donje Prekaze, a terrorist base was taken out along with 25 terrorists including their leader Adem Jasari. Before launching its attack on the terrorist base, the police called them to surrender and asked all the civilians, women and children to leave the base. The call was heeded by some 30 members of the Albanian ethnic community.

It is clear that terrorism and terrorists have no common interests with the other members of the Albanian ethnic community and that they are doing an enormous damage to that community causing its suffering and direct human losses.

Demonstrations: On 2 March, the demonstrations held in Pristina were not peaceful as can be seen from the TV footage of the event (stone throwing, window smashing); they were not notified according to the law (probably because of the boycott of the state institutions or precisely to provoke police response). And more importantly, those were the demonstrations in defence of terrorism and separatism. Whether the police have acted in all aspects as they should have, it is a matter for the competent authorities in Serbia to determine and not for someone else from the outside. Who decides in other countries how many horses, dogs, water cannon, tear gas and other means of riot control should be used against protestors?

Dialogue: The government of Serbia has always been and remains open to all specific issues related to the position and exercise of the rights of ethnic minorities in Kosovo and Metohija and in the Republic as a whole to be solved through dialogue and within Serbia. A lot of effort has been made in seeking generally acceptable solutions for the implementation of the 1996 Agreement on the normalization of education. After the Agreement was signed, it took Rugova six months to appoint his three representatives in the 3+3 group.

Primary education as a whole and over 90% of secondary education in the Albanian language function normally. As far as the government of the Republic of Serbia is concerned, there exist no obstacles to full normalization even of university education. Its attitude to this problem is a positive one. (About 1,200 ethnic Albanians are studying even now at the University in Pristina.)

Local government: A new law on local government has been drafted. It contains many new solutions including a bicameral assembly in Kosovo and Metohija to prevent overruling of any part of the population and to guarantee equality in decision-making on many issues of importance for the development and improvement of the quality of life of all citizens regardless of their ethnic origin. It is a fact that a large number of ethnic Albanians do not object to their status within Serbia and Yugoslavia irrespective of whether they live in Kosovo and Metohija or in other places (e.g. some 80,000 members of the Albanian ethnic community normally live and work in Belgrade).

The right to their ethnic identity, language, culture and tradition has been guaranteed to all members of national minorities including the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija.

In Kosovo and Metohija and in Serbia as a whole, as well as in Yugoslavia, the citizens are guaranteed full equality in economic activity, both in the private and the public sector, the right of ownership, equal opportunities in employment, equal rights in health, education, culture, religion and equal access to the media.

Media: The right to receive and impart information in the languages of the national minorities including the Albanian national minority, is guaranteed under the Constitution and the laws. Fifty-two daily newspapers and weeklies as well as other periodicals in the Albanian language are published in Kosovo and Metohija. They have a circulation of over 2.5 million, which is much wider circulation than in all of Albania.

Members of national minorities are also guaranteed the right to free primary education in their own language, ethnic Albanians included.

Misconceptions: It transpires from the foregoing that the conceptions created and disseminated by certain media and lobbies that Kosovo and Metohija is about alleged violation of the human rights of ethnic Albanians, are absolutely without any foundation. They have only one goal - to encourage and achieve secession. Individual injudicious pronouncements in the well-known anti-Serb and anti-Yugoslav style are yet another illustration of a long-term involvement in support of separatism and terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija and of continued activities aimed at undermining the territorial integrity of Serbia and the FRY.

Drug mafia: Fabrication of false news, coupled with separatism and terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija, have been bankrolled by the Albanian drug barons. Certain politicians, lobbies, PR firms, and the media are not loathe to receiving the money earned by ruining the health of young people in Europe, the United States and Canada.

Current situation: Police are doing their regular duty of maintaining law and order. It is absolutely untrue that police have taken revenge, mistreated and killed civilians, raped women and the like. All these are falsehoods. They

have always acted in defense of the law while respecting the rules of conduct for law enforcement officials.

The situation in Kosovo and Metohija is calm and under control. All economic, social and other activities including transport, operate normally. There are no military movements out of the ordinary nor any call-up. The task of the army is to protect the security of borders, as everywhere in the world.

There is no threat of destabilization. Police action was confined to the locality of Drenica which the terrorists tried to turn into a base under their control. That is now taken care of. The location was visited on 8 March by the diplomatic representatives of more than 40 countries and by a large group of foreign journalists. Clearly, there exists a possibility of isolated terrorist attacks.

Foreign ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions, as well as foreign journalists, could see for themselves on their tour of the province that there were no scenes or any signs of activity that would differ from normal life and work. In the village of Donje Prekaze itself in police operations only a few houses were damaged and only those where the headquarters of terrorist leaders and terrorists were housed. In particular, it was visible that surrounding houses and the other houses bore no scars, testifying to the fact that police carried out the attack against terrorists only.

The police action was only targeted at terrorists. The peace and public order have been maintained and the security of all citizens has increased.

The FRY and Serbia accept all provisions of the Framework Convention for the protection of national minorities, including the provision that minority rights are also subject to international cooperation.

However, the FRY is against attempts to internationalize the problem of Kosovo and Metohija and to impose solutions contrary to the constitutional arrangements and international standards. This represents interference in the internal affairs of Serbia and is therefore unacceptable. Application of double standards in relation to terrorism is inadmissible, if terrorism is to be fought effectively as a universal scourge. Attempts at equating terrorist attacks with defense against the attacks of terrorists, that is, legitimate police action to suppress these activities, to protect citizens against terror, that is to keep law and order, bring in confusion and support for terrorism that is impermissible and dangerous. To accept or minimize the danger of terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija by alleged police violence is leading nowhere.

Equating terrorism with legitimate police action to suppress it deliberately sows confusion and covers up support for terrorism and separatism.

What the FRY expects of other countries:

- Strong and unambiguous condemnation of terrorism;

- Pressure on the leaders of some members of the Albanian ethnic community to condemn terrorism in unambiguous terms and to abandon the publicly declared program of secession;

- Support to the principled position that all specific problems concerning the enjoyment of minority rights must be resolved through dialogue with Serbia and in accordance with international standards, i.e. the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the protection of minorities which the government of Serbia fully accepts and respects;

- Yes to cooperation on the exercise of minority rights but no to the imposition of solutions from outside and interference in the sovereign affairs of Serbia and the FRY;

- Rejection of the method of disinformation, artificial heightening of tension, application of double standards, attempts at internationalization and imposition of outside solutions;

- Support to the FRY as a constructive factor of the peace process, stability and development in the region, normalizing its status in international political, economic and financial organizations and institutions.

TERRORIST ATTACKS IN THE PROVINCE OF KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

1997

In the course of 1997 in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, 55 armed terrorist attacks were launched by Albanian terrorists, of this number 31 attacks were launched against the members and facilities of the Ministry of the Interior, 14 against the civilians, one against a justice administration official, one against a refugee centre and eight against other facilities.

In these attacks, eleven people have been killed including one member of the Interior Ministry and 10 civilians. Fifteen people (8 Interior Ministry members and 7 civilians) have sustained serious injuries and 12 minor injuries (5 Interior Ministry members, two justice administration officials and 5 civilians). The attacks have also caused damage to 12 Interior Ministry facilities; seven tenements; two Orthodox Church temples; the seat of the municipality of Podujevo, and 2 official and 18 private vehicles.

In order to repel the attacks, Police have used firearms and shot dead 5 terrorist attackers. Out of the above-mentioned number of terrorist attacks, 11 were mounted in the area of the Srbica municipality; nine in the areas of the Podujevo municipality; six in the Decani and Klina municipalities; five in the Pec and Glogovac municipalities; three in the Vucitrn and Pristina

municipalities; two in the Suva Reka municipality; one each in the municipalities of Djakovica, Prizren, Urosevac, Orahovac and Stimlje.

In these terrorist attacks, the Kosovo Albanian terrorists have used individually or in groups machineguns 24 times, machineguns and handgrenades six times, machineguns and a portable rocket launcher four times, machineguns and a thromblon charge once; a machinegun, handgrenade and a portable rocket launcher once; explosives eleven times; pistols and revolvers four times; handgrenades and a thromblon charge three times.

1998 (January and February)

In the period from January to 2 March 1998, in the territory of AP Kosovo and Metohija, 63 organized armed terrorist attacks were carried out by Albanian terrorists. Out of these, 15 were attacks on the facilities and members of the Interior Ministry of the Republic of Serbia (in Srbica 4 attacks; in Klina 3 attacks; in Orahovac and Podujevo 2 attacks each; in Stimlje, Urosevac, Glogovac and Decane one attach each). In these attacks, five members of the Interior Ministry were killed, four received serious and one slight injuries. In ten of the cases the police officers were attacked while pursuing their duties. In four cases accommodations and homes of police officers came under attack, and in one case masked terrorist gunmen stopped and attacked private cars.

Forty-six terrorist attacks were launched on civilians in which eight civilians died (in Klina two Serbs and one ethnic Albanian; in Glogovac two ethnic Albanians; in Srbica one Serb and one ethnic Albanian; in Decani one Serb)), three people sustained serious injuries (in Pec two Serbs; in Decani one ethnic Albanian), while two Serbs and one ethnic Albanian were slightly injured.

Two attacks were launched on other facilities (Podujevo and Obilic) in which except for the material damage done, there were no casualties.

In these attacks, the Albanian terrorists have used individually or in groups machineguns 21 times, machineguns and portable rocket launchers 14 times, an explosive device and handgrenades on one occasion, and physical force also on one occasion. In the remaining 25 cases, the Albanian terrorists issued threats to use firearms.

Forty-four criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal act under Article 124 of the Penal Code of the FRY.

In addition to the terrorist attacks, 13 cases of stopping cars and asking for ID's and searches of vehicles and passengers by masked armed Albanian terrorists on some roads in AP Kosovo and Metohija were reported and three cases of these people bursting into homes and other facilities.

Terrorist attacks on the targets and members of the Interior Ministry

1. On 12 January 1998, around 00.05 a.m., in Stimlje a terrorist attack was launched with machine guns on a building (former primary school) in which 6 police officers of Stimlje Police and their families live. No one was injured in the attack. Out of a total of 30 shots fired, 10 hit the building with 2 of them ending up inside the apartment of police officer Vesko Ristovic. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 1/98 of 13 January 1998, District Public Prosecutor's Office in Pristina).

2. On 24 January 1998, around 7.50 p.m., in the village of Malisevo, municipality of Orahovac, unidentified perpetrators carried out a terrorist attack with machine guns on the police patrol of Orahovac police within the Prizren PD. The patrolling officers were Bozidar Damjanovic, Zvonko Djordjevic and Goran Miladinovic who were in an official moving vehicle. The police officers returned fire with machine guns.

Police officers Damjanovic and Djordjevic were wounded. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 7/98 of 26 January 1998, Prizren District Public Prosecutors's Office).

3. On 24 January 1998, around 8.40 p.m., in the village of Grabanica, municipality of Klina, a terrorist attack was mounted with a rocket launcher on the house owned by Jagos Djuricic of Klina police. A rocket was fired on the house from wooded area from a distance of about 200 metres. The roof was hit and a material damage of some 5,000 YU Dinars was caused by the ensuing explosion. At the time of the blast, his wife with two small children was in the house. There were no casualties. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 43/98 of 26 January 1998, Pec).

4. On 26 January 1998, around 8.55 p.m. in the Danilo Kis Street in Urosevac, unidentified perpetrators threw an explosive into the backyard of the family home of Sinisa Marjanovic, where (in a separate house in the same backyard) a security officer from Urosevac Rajko Doder lives with his wife. There were no casualties. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 43/98 of 27 January 1998, Urosevac).

5. On 27 January 1998, around 12.50 p.m. within the territory of the Turicevac village, municipality of Srbica, small arms fire was opened by several terrorists at the Republic of Serbia Interior Ministry's helicopter. Apart from the crew, officers of the Pristina PD Vlado Todorovic, Slavisa Manojlovic, Dragan Besevic and Bratislav Dikic were also on board. In order to repel the attack, the police officers returned fire with machine guns, automatic rifles and handguns. After landing, the crew noticed that the helicopter took a hit in the engine area. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the

criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 10/98 of 12 February 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

6. On 28 January 1998, around 6.20 a.m. in the village of Istinic, municipality of Decani, authorized officers of Decani police and Pec security officers searched the family home of Arif Tahirsuljaj in order to arrest members of this family who belonged to an illegal hostile organization and to confiscate the weapons they held illegally. While the police were closing in on the house brothers Naser (1978) and Arben Tahirsuljaj (1980) opened fire from the second floor with an automatic rifle and handgun at two Pec security officers and three police officers. Police officer Ilija Buric was hit but the bullet lodged in his flak-jacket and he remained unscathed. Decani police officers and Pec security officers opened fire to repel the attack and no one was injured. The search of the house found an automatic rifle with ammunition, three handguns, an air rifle, hunting ammunition, 150 g of gunpowder, one army rucksack, a gas mask and a "pony" binoculars which were all confiscated. The attackers were taken into custody and handed over to Pec security officers.

7. On 16 February 1998, around 10.35 p.m. at the security check point in the village of Pogradje, municipality of Klina, 5-6 unidentified perpetrators staged a terrorist attack with machine guns on the Republic of Serbia Interior Ministry officers. Police officers used fire arms to repel the attack. No police officer sustained any injuries. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 99/98 of 18 February 1998, Pec).

8. On 19 February 1998, around 3.30 p.m. on the Podujevo-Pristina motor road, near the village of Donje Ljupce, municipality of Podujevo, unidentified terrorists ambushed a moving passenger car, M 615-563, killing Nebojsa Cvejic (1964), a Pristina security police officer. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 23/98 of 24 February 1998, Pristina).

9. On 19 February 1998, around 8.00 p.m. on the Klina-Djakovica road near the village of Kramovik, municipality of Orahovac, five masked gunmen stopped a passenger car driven by Milenko Kandic of Decani police. Goran Perisic of the Krstovac village, municipality of Pec, was Kandic's passenger. Believing to be inspected by police officers, Kandic showed his official ID and the unidentified perpetrators order him out of the vehicle and physically attacked him and his passenger Perisic. Fifteen minutes later, they ordered them back into the vehicle and told them not report the case to the police because they would be killed.

10. On 19 February 1998, around 3.55 p.m. on the Kosovska Mitrovica-Pec road, at the Kec Potok location, municipality of Srbica, three masked gunmen stopped a passenger car driven by Zoran Boskovic of Srbica police. Having searched the car and passengers in it, they took away Boskovic's official weapon and allowed them to continue their journey to Kosovska Mitrovica. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence

of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 16/98 of 25 February 1998, Pristina).

11. On 20 February 1998, around 10.00 p.m. in the village of Berkovo, municipality of Klina, unidentified perpetrators fired several sots from machine guns in the direction of the home of Labud Zivkovic, a police officer from Klina, Pec PD. At the time of the attack, Zivkovic was about to go to work. Machine gun fire was opened from an unidentified passenger vehicle which sped away at high speed in the direction of Klina. There were no casualties.

12. On 27 February 1998, around 9.50 p.m. in the Kralja Petra Street in Srbica unidentified perpetrators staged a terrorist attack on police officers providing security protection to a facility accommodating displaced persons. The attack was carried out with machine guns. Police officers used fire arms to repel the attack. There were no injuries on the part of police officers in the attack.

13. On 28 February 1998, around 6.35 p.m. terrorists attacked a Srbica police station with machine guns. Minor material damage was caused to the building. There were no injured police officers.

14. On 28 February 1998, between 11.30 a.m. and 12.20 p.m. on the Likosane village road, municipality of Glogovac three simultaneous armed terrorist attacks were launched by Albanian separatists on the Ministry of the Interior officers. At about 11.30 a.m. a Ministry official car was ambushed and attacked with rocket launchers and machine guns. Police officers Goran Milicevic, Milan Simic and Milan Djeric were in the vehicle. The nearest police patrol went to the scene to rescue them and were attacked in the village of Likosane for the second time. Police officers Miroslav Vujkovic and Goran Radojcic were killed and police officers Pavle Damjanovic and Slavisa Matejic were seriously wounded. An armoured vehicle was sent to the village as a back-up to the patrol under attack. While approaching the village at about 12.20. p.m., the vehicle was attacked from nearby houses with a rocket launcher and machine guns. After these attacks, Interior Ministry officers sealed off the facilities and the area where the attacks were perpetrated. During the blockade and catching of terrorists, police officers Milan Jovanovic and Radoica Ivanovic were gravely wounded and they succumbed to the injuries they received. The terrorists opened fire at the Interior Ministry helicopter from which police officers returned fire.

In order to repulse the attack, Interior Ministry officers used fire arms and killed 16 terrorists while catching nine of them. Interior Ministry officials took five persons into custody in Prizren. They found larger amounts of weapons, mines and explosives as well as other devices intended for terrorist acts hidden by them.

In addition, the searches of the area and the houses from where armed terrorist attacks on police officers were mounted as well as the facilities used by terrorists, revealed two machine guns, four rifles, 130 hand grenades, 24 mortar shells, 13 kilograms of explosives, 40 detonating caps, 16 boxes of fuse, three timers, about 3,000 rounds of ammunition and 80 hand grenade detonators.

15. On 1 March 1998, around 9.50. p.m. the Krpimej police station, Podujevo PD, came under an armed terrorist attack. An unidentified perpetrator fired a burst of machine gun fire in the direction of the police station. Police officers returned fire. There were no injuries in the attack.

Terrorist attacks on civilians

1. On 9 January 1998, around 9.10. p.m. in the village of Stepenice, municipality of Klina, unidentified perpetrators ambushed and killed with machine guns Djordje Belic (1938) from the same village while he was in the back yard of his family home. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 15/98 of 12 January 1998, Pec).

2. On 12 January 1998, around 8.45. a.m. on the village road in Gradica, municipality of Glogovac, unidentified perpetrators killed with machine guns Mujo Sejdi (1946), a forester of "Srbijasume", Glogovac section. They waited for him around his home and killed him by firing 28 shots into him from a machine gun. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 1/98 of 13 January 1998, Pristina).

3. On 13 January 1998, around 12.15. a.m. in the territory of the Kozice village, municipality of Srbica, seven masked people armed with machine guns intercepted around a TV mast Jordan Nicic, forest worker of DP "Srbijasume", territory of Srbica. They asked him to light them a cigarette. One of them caught both of his arms from behind while the other attacker took his gun from the belt in order to threaten him and forbid him to come to this area. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 12/98 of 20 February 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

4. On 16 January 1998, around 5.30. p.m. in the village of Lausa, municipality of Srbica, three unidentified attackers stopped a "Mercedes" motor car bearing German number plates, driven by Djavid Salja (1949) of Pristina. His girlfriend was with him in the car. Unidentified perpetrators wearing camouflage uniforms and black hoods on their heads, armed with machine guns, took Salja out of the vehicle telling him that he went to spy on them and that they were going to execute him. They told him get in the car with them and he obeyed. After driving for several kilometres, the vehicle got stuck in the mud, the hooded gunman took Salja out and beat him with rifle butts, punched him and kicked him all over his body inflicting minor bodily harm on him and they walked away. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 9/98 of 6 February 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

5. On 23 January 1998, Enver Hoti of the Josanica village, municipality of Klina, reported to the duty officer at Klina police station, Pec PD, that on 21 January 1998 at about 3.00. p.m., he noticed a "Mercedes" car, registration KM 65-85, on the village road leading to the village of Bica. A male body was in the car. A police team with the investigating judge of the District Court in Pec went to the site. They established that the victim was Desimir Vasic (1948) of the village of Korilje, Municipality of Zvecan, was and entrepreneur and councillor in the Zvecan Council. The Albanian terrorists fired 26 shots into him from machine gun. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 42/98 of 26 January 1998, Pec).

6. On 22 January 1998, at about 9.10. a.m. in the village of Lausa, municipality of Klina, a "Kosmet prevoz" bus was stopped by unidentified perpetrators. Unidentified persons in civilian clothes wearing black hoods and armed with machine guns and one rocket launcher dragged from the bus Blagoje Nikolic (1952) of the Drsnik village, Municipality of Klina, security officer at the hunting munitions factory in Srbica and struck him several times with rifle butts over his head and body. Nikolic sustained light bodily harm. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 5/98 of 29 January 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

7. On 22 January 1998, around 1.00. p.m. in the village of Lausa, municipality of Srbica, five unidentified hooded gunmen intercepted a "Yugo" car having Kosovska Mitrovica number plates and driven by Ljiljana Ilijev (1952) of Srbica, while Darinka Azdekovic was her passenger. Unidentified persons checked their ID's and searched the vehicle allowing them to drive on in the direction of the Devic monastery. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 8/98 of 6 February 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

8. On 22 January 1998, around 2.50. p.m. in the village of Lausa, municipality of Srbica, hooded persons armed with machine guns intercepted and "Opel-vectra" vehicle having Kosovska Mitrovica number plates and driven by Dragisa Rakic (1959) of the village of Zupce, Municipality of Zubin Potok. After the vehicle was stopped, eight other persons wearing civilian clothes and hoods emerged from the undergrowth nearby. They also carried machine guns. After checking the ID and searching Dragisa Rakic and another ethnic Albanian whom the former picked up as a hitchhiker in the nearby village of Lausa, they swore at them and cursed them. Rakic was also issued a threat not to drive in the territory of the "Kosovo Republic". Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 7/98 of 6 February 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

9. On 22 January 1998, around 1.00. p.m. in the village of Lausa, municipality of Srbica, five unidentified hooded persons armed with machine guns (one of them was wearing a camouflage uniform) stopped an official car owned by DP "Kosovo sirovina". The manager of the company Dragutin Pavicevic and his

driver Petko Sarevic were in the car. The unidentified perpetrators checked their ID's and searched the car and the passengers. They introduced themselves as members of the Kosovo Liberation Army. While the car was searched there were another 10 armed terrorists on the elevation on their left-hand side. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 6/98 of 6 February 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

10. On 25 January 1998, around 7.30. p.m. in the village of Turicevac, municipality of Srbica, seven unidentified hooded persons wearing camouflage uniforms and armed with machine guns entered the shop where Haljim Sahiti of the village of Gornji Obilic, Municipality of Srbica, is a watchman. At gunpoint they took away Haljim's hunting rifle and handgun and they drove away in "Golf" and "Ascona" vehicles. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 2/98 of 30 January 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

11. On 27 January 1998, around 11.30. a.m. at the place of Turicevac, municipality of Srbica, unidentified persons stopped "Zastava 640" freight truck having Kraljevo number plates and driven by Veroslav Vukojicic of Raska. The unidentified persons of whom one wore camouflage uniform trousers and all armed with machine guns took away Vukojicic's ID documents, his bank card, DM 500.- and a wrist watch while checking his identity. They beat him with machine guns and rubber truncheons inflicting slight injuries to his head. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offence of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 4/98 of 29 January 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

12. On 27 January 1998, around 7.00 a.m., in the vicinity of the village of Banjica, municipality of Glogovac, two unidentified persons in fatigues intercepted Isuf Kukic from Trstenik village, who was hunting. They seized his gun and left the scene for an unknown destination. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 14/98 of 30 January 1998, Pristina).

13. On 8 February 1998, around 10.00 p.m., 10 masked gunmen armed with automatic rifles came to the backyard of a family house owned by Ramaj Redjep (1950) in the village of Trdevac, municipality of Glogovac. They threatened Ramaj demanding his hunting rifle and gun which he had licence for, and his father Sinan obeyed. After surrendering the arms the unidentified persons said they were members of the Kosovo Liberation Army. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 15/98 of 20 February 1998, District Public Prosecutor's Office, Pristina).

14. On 10 February 1998, around 8.00 p.m. a number of masked gunmen entered the house owned by Muljaj Ramadan in the village of Trstenik, municipality of Glogovac and threatening him with arms demanded that he

surrendered arms. Muljaj complied and gave them a hunting rifle for which he had a proper licence. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 9/98 of 20 February 1998, District Public Prosecutor's Office, Pristina).

15. On 10 February 1998, around 7.00 p.m. a number of masked gunmen came to the house owned by Kukuci Imer in the village of Trstenik, municipality of Glogovac, threatened him demanding he surrendered arms. He complied and gave them a hunting rifle for which he had a proper licence. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 10/98 of 20 February 1998, District Public Prosecutor's Office, Pristina).

16. On 10 February 1998, around 8.00 p.m. a number of masked gunmen came to the house owned by Kukuci Salih in the village of Trstenik, municipality of Glogovac, and threatened Kukuci asking him to surrender arms. He complied and gave them a hunting rifle for which he had a proper licence. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 11/98 of 20 February 1998, District Public Prosecutor's Office, Pristina).

17. On 10 February 1998, around 8.00 p.m. a number of masked gunmen came to the house owned by Kukuci Bajram in the village of Trstenik, municipality of Glogovac, and threatened Kukuci asking him to surrender arms. He complied and gave them a hunting rifle for which he had a proper licence. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 12/98 of 20 February 1998, District Public Prosecutor's Office, Pristina).

18. On 10 February 1998, around 7.15 p.m. a number of masked gunmen came to the house owned by Kukuci Rizah in the village of Trstenik, municipality of Glogovac, and threatened Kukuci asking him to surrender arms. He complied and gave them a hunting rifle for which he had a proper licence. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 13/98 of 20 February 1998, District Public Prosecutor's Office, Pristina).

19. On 12 february 1998, around 10.00 a.m. in the village of Turicevac, municipality of Srbica, a passenger vehicle "Moskvich Aleko" with foreign registration plates was stopped. The car was driven a Bulgarian national Angel Borisov (1963) and he had two other passengers in the car. Their vehicle was stopped by another "Lada" vehicle with no registration plates, which overtook the first car. An unidentified person armed with an automatic rifle and a handgun came out of the car. He ordered them to turn the vehicle and take the first side road. The driver asked them that Marija Petrova and Atanaska Lazareva do not go with them as they were afraid. The unidentified person that order Angel to go over to "Lada" by himself and they took the side road. They put some sort of a hood on Angels head. After a while, Angel was released. Nothing was taken from Bulgarian nationals. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified

perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 15/98 of 25 February 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

20. On 13 February 1998, around 7.00 a.m. in the village of Gornje Obrinje, municipality of Glogovac, Mustaf Kurtaj (1971) from the same village, employ of the PTT "Srbija-Glogovac" was killed by the Albanian terrorists. A few unidentified persons waited for Mustafa on a bus station at the time when he usually left for work and shot him several times from an automatic rifle. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 8/98 of 16 February 1998, Pristina).

21. On 13 February 1998, around 11.00 p.m. a number of masked gunmen came to the house owned by Lek Kuci in the village of Leskovac, municipality of Klina, and threatened Kuci asking him to surrender arms. He complied and gave them two hunting rifles and a handgun. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 116/98 of 24 February 1998, Pec).

22. On 13 February 1998, around 10.00 p.m. a number of masked gunmen came to the house owned by Bibaj Mikelj from the village of Renovac, municipality of Klina, and threatening him with arms asked Mikelj, former police officer of Kosovska Mitrovica PD, to surrender arms. Since he did not have any, they took him to the house of Hilj Jaku from whom they seized a hunting rifle threatening him with arms and a handgun from his son Jaku Marjan. After that the went to the house of Merdita Pren from whom they sized a hunting rifle, then to the house of Kuci Djerdj and seized a handgun, and Lek two hunting guns and a gun from the house of Kciraj Zef a hunting rifle. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 117/98 Kuci Djerdj; KU 118/98 Merdita Pren; KU 119/98 Zef Kciraj; KU 120/98 Jaku Hilj; KU 121/98 Jaku Marjan and KU 122/98).

23. On 16 February 1998, around 12.00 (noon) in the village of Lausa, municipality of Srbica, 3 unidentified gunmen armed with automatic rifles stopped a freight vehicle bearing Novi Pazar registration plates, driven by Idajet Camic accompanied by Alibasic Nusret. The unidentified persons asked them to produce ID's and let them go. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code.

24. On 19 February 1998, around 4.00 p.m. in the village of Vitak, municipality of Srbica, five persons stopped a passenger vehicle driven by Tomasevic Goran (1971) from the village of Suvo Grlo, and then the "Kosovotrans" bus operating Srbica-Suvo Grlo direction, which came in the meantime. They order all passengers whose surnames were Tomasevic, Kovacevic and Jokic to come out of the bus. After they got out, they lined them up and threatened that they would shoot them. After a while they allowed them to proceed. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism

under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 18/98 of 25 February 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

25. On 20 February 1998, around 1.30 p.m. on the Klina-Srbica road, in the village of Lausa, municipality of Srbica, a number of masked gunmen launched a terrorist attack on persons riding in a freight motor vehicle bearing Kosovska Mitrovica registration plates. The attack was carried out by automatic fire arms, and Murat Dajakaj (1960) from Rakitica village, riding in a co-driver seat was killed whereas driver Miletic Milan (1945) continued to drive unharmed. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 13/98 of 24 February 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

26. On 20 February 1998, around 4.00 p.m. in the village of Lausa, municipality of Srbica, unidentified masked persons carried out a terrorist attack against persons riding in a freight vehicle with Prizren registration plates, killing from automatic weapons Ristic Milorad (1938) from Djakovica, while Djuricic Zdravko (1956) from Velika Hoca, municipality of Orahovac sustained minor injuries. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 14/98 of 24 February 1998, Kosovska Mitrovica).

27. On 20 February 1998, around 7.00 p.m. four unidentified masked persons armed with automatic rifles came to the house of Krasnici Haljit from Gladno Selo, municipality of Glogovac, and seized his hunting rifle for which he had a proper licence. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 16/98 of 23 February 1998, District Public Prosecutor's Office in Pristina).

28. On 21 February 1998, around 5.45 p.m. near Farming cooperative "Dobra voda", municipality of Klina, three unidentified persons killed Recaj Alija (1960) from the Sicevo village, municipality of Klina. Before that, around 3.00 p.m. unidentified persons in a "Lada" vehicle came to the house of Recaj Alija and after a brief conversation took him to the above placed and killed him by an automatic rifle. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 109/98 of 23 February 1998, Pec).

29. On 22 February 1998, around 7.00 p.m. two unidentified masked persons armed with automatic rifles presenting themselves as "Liberation Army of Kosovo" came to the house of Beris Hazir in the village of Gladno Selo, municipality of Glogovac, threatened and took a hunting rifle from Hazir for which he had a proper licence. Criminal charges were pressed against unidentified perpetrators for the criminal offense of terrorism under Article 125 of the FRY Penal Code (KU 17/98 of 23 February 1998, District Public Prosecutor's Office in Pristina).

30. On 28 February 1998, around 7.10 p.m. in the village of Donji Ratis, municipality of Decani, a terrorist attack on the house of Culafic Nastadin was launched by unidentified persons. They fired a cumulative grenade from a distance of 30 m from his house. It hit the roof and made a crater in the wall. After that the unidentified attackers fired several burst of fire, three of them hit the house. There were no injured persons. Material damage is estimated at 2,000 YU dinars.

31. On 28 February 1998, around 7.40 p.m. in the village of Donji Ratis, municipality of Decani, a terrorist attack was launched on the house owned by Cazim Salja. The perpetrators were several unidentified persons who fired a rocket from a portable rocket-launcher. The shell hit the roof of the house, inflicting minor material damage. There were no injuries.

32. On 1 March 1998, around 10.15 p.m., in the village of Erec, municipality of Djakovica, an armed terrorist attack was staged against the home of Tomislav Lukic (1939), a retired police officer. The perpetrators were several Albanian terrorists who fired one self-propelling rocket and several shots from a machine gun hitting the house while the owner was in it. No one was injured.

33. On 2 March 1998, around 01.00 a.m. in the village of Dobri Do, municipality of Klina, one shell was fired into the roof of the family home owned by Radmila Belic inflicting material damage. Several rounds were also fired from machine guns in the direction of the house.

34. On 2 March 1998, around 01.10 a.m., in the village of Bec, municipality of Djakovica, a terrorist attack was launched with a rocket launcher and machine guns at the houses of Blagoje Djakovic, Radisav Mitic and Bosko Lakic. There were no casualties.

35. On 2 March 1998, around 01.30 a.m., in the village of Papracani, municipality of Decani, a terrorist attack was mounted with a rocket launcher and machine guns at the house owned by Gani Salja. The roof and the wall of the house were damaged. There were no injuries in the attack.

36. On 2 March 1998, around 02.30 a.m., in the village of Crmljane, municipality of Djakovica, a terrorist attack was launched with a rocket launcher, machine guns, and a hand grenade which did not explode. The target of the attack was the house owned by Radenko Fatic which was damaged in the attack. There were no injured persons. Fatic's son Branislav returned fire from a rifle, shooting at the terrorists.

37. On 2 March 1998, around 02.00 a.m., in the village of Dolovo, municipality of Klina, the home of Dragoje Garic came under attack from a rocket launcher. One shell was fired which hit the roof damaging it. There were no casualties.

38. On 2 March 1998, around 02.30 a.m., in the village of Kpuz, municipality of Klina, several rounds of machine gun fire were fired at the house owned by Dragan Nenadovic, hitting the facade and roof. At a distance of about 200 m from the house, one unfired shell was found.

39. On 2 March 1998, around 04.15 a.m., in the village of Erec, municipality of Djakovica, terrorist attack was staged with a rocket launcher and machine guns at the house owned by Tomislav Lukic (1939), retired police officer. His home was damaged. There were no casualties.

40. On 2 March 1998, around 4.00 p.m., in the village of Donji Ratis, municipality of Decani, several Albanian terrorists launched an armed terrorist attack at Slobodan Prascevic (1945) of Djakovica, a retired police commander of Rznic police station, Decani DP. The terrorists ambushed him and fired several shots from machine guns at the car driven by Prascevic while Igbal Tahiraj and his son Antun Tahiraj, both from Donji Ratis, were in the vehicle. Prascevic was killed and Igbal Tahiraj sustained serious injuries.

41. On 2 March 1998, around 10.30 p.m. in the village of Krusevac, municipality of Pec, a terrorist attack was staged against Perko Boskovic (1951) and his cousin Bosko Boskovic (1978), both from the same village. The perpetrators were several Albanian terrorists who surprised them and beat them inflicting serious bodily harm on them.

Note: The foregoing does not include terrorist attacks on other targets, intrusions of terrorists into family homes, interception, carjackings, physical harassment of passengers on public transport, putting up roadblocks, etc.